THE HURRICANE IN TEXAS.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY AT INDIANOLA. THE TOWN DESTROYED AT NIGHT.

OVER 100 LIVES LOST-SCARCE FIVE BUILDINGS LEFT STANDING UNTOUCHED IN THE TOWN-THE DEATH OF 50 PEOPLE IN THE LIGHTHOUSE-BODIES STREWN ALONG THE BEACH FOR 20

The telegraph wires from Galveston south were torn down by the cyclone of last Thursday, but tidings were brought to the city yesterday by steamer from other places down the coast. It appears that the town of Indianola, on Matagorda Bay, a village of about 1,200 inhabitants, was bout annihilated by the storm. Not half a dozen buildings were left unhurt in the town. The place was flooded eight feet deep, and at night when the storm was at its hight houses, stores, wharves, and the lighthouse were swept away. Over 100 lives were lost, as many dead bodies having been already recovered and buried. The beach for twenty miles was strewn with them. The suffering of the citizens is great. Melief measures are taking in Galveston. Later dispatches say that the villages of Saluria, Cedar Kake, and Matagada were also destroyed, with loss

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER. WATER DRIVEN INTO THE TOWN EIGHT FEET DEEP

STORIES-A NIGHT OF TERROR-THE SCREAMS OF THE HELPLESS WHEN THE BUILDINGS BEGAN TO MOVE-HOW THE VILLAGE LOOKED IN THE

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 21.—The Morgan steamer Harlan came into port this morning with her colors at half-mast. A large crowd gathered on the wharf to learn the fate of Indianola. The destruction there is almost complete, only five business houses being left standing. These are H. Zeligsen & Co.'s, H. Runge & Co.'s, D. Sullivan & Co.'s, Casimir Villeneuve's, and D. H. Regan's. The people are suffering for food and clothing. The following note has

INDIANOLA, Sept. 20. dostitute. The town is gene. One-quarter of destitute. The town is gene. One-quarter of are gone. Dead bodies are strewn for 20 miles bay. Nine-tenths of the houses are destroyed.

Send us help for God's sake.

D. W. CRAM, District-Attorney. An account of the disaster has been received by business firms here from correspondents in Indianola. One of these says: On Wednesday, the 15th inst., were from the eastward, veering to north. On Thursday forenoon they became more steady and increased to a gale. The water was driven ashore waist deep. Every man, woman and child was driven to seek a place of safety. The wind blew fearfully and the situation was awful. The screams of women and children could be heard in every direction. The water was six feet deep on the streets. About 2 o'clock on Friday morning the wind veered to north-west. The waves then became chopped, and houses were washed away or tumbled to pieces. The wind toward daylight began to hell a little, and the water was getting lower until the wind veered north. Then came hope, until tht began to break, and then did we behold an cful destruction around, and thanked our God that we had been saved, and that our perilous condition was as nothing compared with the sufferings of our neighbors and the citizens along the bay.

Froad daylight revealed a some that was terrible The fown could not be recognized as the Indianela of the day previous. Ruin, total ruin, everywhere. People were seen walking and jumping over one gully and another. Neighbor met sighbor and told the troubles and tribulations of the previous night. Death and destruction were all around us. Houses were crushed to the ground, others swayed round and leaning over, the wind finally dying down, and the water disappearing frem places in the street. Those that could sallied out to learn the news.

Bedies of men, women, and children were found in all directions. Police and guards were organized, and search was made for missing relatives and How many have lost their lives in this time 60 or 70 bedies have been found and baried. men were found and men also who had floated off on doors, or anything they could get hold of, miles away. Some were beneath the roofs carried away long distances. The escape of so many of our citizens is almost marvelous. The search for bodies is still going on, and the number of human beings drowned will never be known, as

there were a large number of strangers in town. We estimate the number of lives lost at 150. H. J. Huck lost everything but his house. W. Westhoff lost all his lumber. H. Runge & Co. and Sullivan lost heavily. Mr. Paget lost 2,500 sheep, and J. Mitchell's stock of goods was lost. Dr. John H. Leake, Mr. A. Coffin, his mother and family, nearly all of Mr. J. Merrison's household, 21 in number, and the Rev. Mr. Jone and family, perished.

Eighteen bodies were found yesterday, and the search will be continued until all the dead are deposited in their last resting place. You cannot imagine the full extent of the disaster. Nothing short of its full details will give you a proper knowledge. A number of persons were out on rafts for hours, and in many cases were saved. Wm. Taylor, on trial for murder, was let out of jail to prevent his being drowned, and he made his escape. All the churches in the town are swept away; so is the Masonic Lodge. The Court-house is saved.

Out of 55 persons who took refuge in the lighthouse, Capt. Sam. Brown and two of his family only nie tand. Brown is now the only surviving pilot at the Pass. All of Capt. Decrons's family, at De-

crons's Point, were lost.

Great destitution prevails. The Victoria people hearing of it, nobly sent its assistance at once. Out of the entire force of pilots, only one at indiahola is alive. Manager Sanborn of the Western Union Telegraph Company is reported safe, but the office is utterly destroyed. Information from Corpus Christi reports that town safe. They escaped the heavy gale. The town of Saluria is entirely washed away. The telegraph lines are prostrated for miles.

The citizens of Galveston are organizing for the relief of the survivors at Indianola, and clothing will

TWO OTHER VILLAGES DESTROYED. CEDAR LAKE, MATAGORDA, AND SALURAI SWEPT AWAY-NOTHING BUT RUINS LEFT TO MARK THE

SPOT-LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.
[SY TRESCRAPS TO THE TRIBUNE.] GALVESTON, Sept. 21.-Information has been received here that the town of Matagorda, except two houses, has been swept away. At East Bay only five out of twenty-eight persons are known to be alive. They escaped from their house tops on a raft. The people of this vicinity sent provisions to Indianola. A meeting was called at Galveston this evening to help Indianola. There was a prompt response. Several thousand dollars were subscribed. A steamer will leave with provisions and other assistance tomorrow evening. A communication has been received from Brazoora, which says Cedar Lake on the Gulf was washed entirely away, with all the in-

about Matagorda or Cedar Lake. The telegraph lines are not yet trustworthy. The steamship Harlan, which has just arrived from the West, brings word that the storm was fearful. The town of Indianola is gone. It had about 2,000 inhabitants and has lost 150, and in houses 200. Only five business houses remain. Charles Gordon, steamship agent, says that on the 15th the wind was strong from the east. It increased till 9 o'clock at night, and then hauled

habitants and property. No particulars are given

left all broken to pieces. The loss of life here and at Saluria will approximate 200. The whole four pilots at Saluria except Sim Brown are drowned. Morgan's Indianola wharf is entirely demolished. Seeligson & Co. write their Galveston house, We estimate that the lives lost are Our bank building is secure. were out burying the dead yesterday. We have to go down the bay this morning to bary more bodies." "We buried," says a dispatch, "eight bodies yesterday, and will -continue until all the churchyards are filled." The Masonic lodge was swept away. All but two of Capt. Decraw's family at Decraw's Point

Another letter says the town of Salurai with nearly everybody and everything was washed away, but no particulars are given.

The City of Corpus Christi 18 safe, the wind being comparatively light there. Houston people claim that the damages were exaggerated. They claim that the losses were about \$50,000. Capt. Christian of the steamer Douna, who went up the bayou Sunday, reports matters as pretty serious at Red Fish bar. At that point the Government dredge-boat is badly injured. The crew of Morgan's tugboat Cricket are all safe. Between Red Fish and Morgan's Point there are three ship channel dredgeboats sunk, but it is the opinion of Capt. Christian that they can be raised and recovered without serious loss. At Morgan's Point there are two dredges ashore in the vicinity of the Tompkins -THE PEOPLE TAKING REFUGE IN THE UPPER | House, and a couple of tugs are high and dry near the bank of the canal. Morgan's dispatch steamer Laura is sunk in Brazan Bay. Capt. Christian says she is recoverable. No lives were lost among Morgan's crews in the ship channel, that he heard of. There is not a solitary house left standing on the bank between Morgan's Point and Lynchburg. At Lynchburg Capt. Christian fully realized the desolation, wreck, and ruin alluded to in Sunday's dispatches. Not a house remains of the village; he was met by about 30 houseless men, some of whom took refuge on board the steamer. They were literally destitute of everything. Christian gave them a barrel of flour, four sacks of meal, and provisions, and a subscription for their benefit was being liberally responded to by the citizens of Houston to-day. The Diama passed Lynchburg late in the evening of Sunday, at which time the line of water at that point was two feet above ordinary tide. The losses at Lynchburg could not be accurately ascertained.

THE DAMAGE TO TEXAS RAILROADS.

NEARLY EVERY ROAD ALONG THE COAST BROKEN-A LARGE FORCE OF MEN NOW PUTTING THINGS TO RIGHTS-THE GALE IN THE STATE.

GALVESTON, Sept. 21.—The Central Railroad was not damaged by the storm, and trains are running regularly as usual. A force of fifty men are at work at Clear Creek bridge, and are expected to have the road ready to-morrow night. A dozen laborers this evening are repairing the Galveston and Houston bridge. It will be finished and ready for trains to-morrow. It is believed here that trains will run | County, and in the Western Reserve his vote would through to Galveston in a week. No trains have run on the Northern road since Thursday night, and travel is entirely stopped. The bridges vote, but the Republicans would be much disapat Spring and Cypress are down. A passenger train | pointed in their expectation to gain by this, as the has been lying at Haltom's since Thursday, increased vote would redound to his advantage. It is hoped to get the passengers through by to-morrow evening. Superintendent Hoxie and said both sides had dropped Grant and the record Capt. Hays are active. The road is said to be of his Administration, and they were not in this washed up between Haltom's and Willis. One fight, except so far as people desire a change in the hundred and fifty men are at work on Spring Government. The great issue was the money quesdown to clear the week of a train at Pierce cured that, and it would not hurt him in the least. Junction, blown off Thursday night. The road is and Huntsville, passengers are coming through over | votes. The action of the New-York Democracy was the Central road, from Marlin, states that he saw sult here in the legat. It would stiffen no bard-

perienced in this section. Several houses were that the Democratic party ever had in Ohio, not blown down at Burton, large trees were uprooted, even any of the German vote; and there was no cotton in the fields. Corn and fences were his ticket. blown down to a considerable extent. A report from Shelby, Long Point, Zeidels, and Wegart's cotton was blown away. The storm at Hempstead lasted 60 hours, the severest ever known. Here, the new Baptist Church and the Catholic chapel are completely demolished. Half of the front gable of the Planters' Hotel was blown 15 feet out of place. The brick walls of Felker's and McDade & Crawford's new stores were blown down.

INDIANOLA'S UNPROTECTED SITUATION. New-Orleans, Sept. 21.-The Bulletin extra has the following regarding Indianola: The first of the storm, it seems, carried away the telegraph lines, thus communication between ton and Indianola was cut off. Indianola is situated on Matagorda Bay, and there is no protection in front of it. It has about 1,500 inhabitants. Fears are entertained that Rockfort, Matagorda, and Corpus Christi have suffered. More than 200 lives are lost.

WHAT GALVESTON SUFFERED.

New-Orleans, Sept. 21.-It is ascertained from Galveston that the water was not quite so deep in the business streets of that city as in 1867, the streets having been raised since that year. Below the city for ten or twelve miles scarce a house remains. Friday night the wind, changing to the north, blew the water off the island. The loss of life in the city is five. The damage to property was

EFFECTS OF THE GALE AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21 .- Accounts from the rural districts all around represent the standing crops seriously injured by the late gale. Considerable damage was done in some places to buildings. The Norwegian bark Tandman, which arrived yesterday, was ashore in the Straits of Belle Isle, but got off with slight damage. A steamer arrived up yesterday with oner and pumps returning from the steamer Strathtay, ashore at Bic. It seems that the storm on Friday last drove her again on the rocks, dam-nging her irreparably. The owners are going to try to save the engine, boilers, &c.

DAMAGE 'AT GALVESTON ASSERTED TO HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED. A gentleman in this city has received the

following telegram from Galveston: following telegram from Galveston:

Galveston, Sept. 20, 1875.

The damage to Galveston by the storm is insignificant.
In 30 days it will be almost forgotten. One big fire
would be far more disastrous. Wm. Hendley & Co.

The island of Galveston has bitherto withstood every storm, and successfully resisted the great tidal wave of 1867. No fears are entertained of its stability.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK TRAGEDY.

The latest information in regard to the tragedy in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, is that Prof. Garland will survive the terrible injuries which he inflicted upon himself. On Monday evening the physicians were so confident that he would die that they paid no attention to him, but gave their services to wounded wife. An examination was made of the Professor at a later hour. It was found that there was a bullethole in the right temple, just back of the eye, which was protruded and discolored by the bullet; that the larynx was cut, the windpipe being partly severed; and that the pressing on the brain and causing the comatose condition of the Professor which was mistaken for death.

As soon as the pieces were removed the Professor reto the west, and became a perfect hurricane. Over turned to consciousness. He first inquired as to the con-200 houses were swept away, and those that were ditton of his wife, and seemed to be pleased

when assured that she would not die. wounded man asked Coroner permit any one to go to his store, and told him that he had written a letter before doing the deed and had placed it in his desk. Dr. Baldwin than sewed together the cuts in the throat, including the windpipe, and made a closer examination of the skull. He found that the dura mater was unbroken. The hole in the outer skull about two inches in diameter. When the Professor fired the shot he held the revolver off from his head about a foot distant and above it, so that the bullet descended to his head at an angle of about 45 degrees. The other bullets lodged in the bed. The bullet did not touch the brain,

but its exact location has not yet been ascertained. Prof. Garland talked the greater part of Monday night, taking two short naps just before daylight vesterday. He made no allusion to his wife during the night, and re-quested that no one be allowed to enter his house except his physician and a few officers whom he named. At noon yesterday Dr. Baldwin stated that the chances of Prof. Garland's recovery are only one in a hundred. His eyesight is affected, and he cannot see any one except they stand directly in front of him. Mrs. Garland was somewhat better yesterday. The bullet is still in her head, the doctor not deeming it prudent to extract it for the present. Her face, it is thought, will not be disfigured.

GOV. ALLEN DEFINES REPUDIATION.

A CONVERSATION ON THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

HIS CONFIDENCE THAT VOTERS WILL SUSTAIN IN-FLATION PRINCIPLES-ITS ADOPTION AS A NA-TIONAL PLATFORM PREDICTED.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 18 .- Gov. Allen arrived here this afternoon to address a meeting this evening. He is looking very well, and also feeling well. He has made, his secretary says, 48 speeches already in the canvass, and has one announced for every day until the close of the campaign, and for some days two speeches; and this is not the most fatiguing work he does, for committees and friends meet him at every station he passes, and shake hands and talk, and this, he says, tries him more than speaking. Yet, despite [this,] he has gained 112 pounds in weight (now weighing 19612 pounds) since he began the campaign. He keeps up his strength by the liberal use of tea and regular afternoon naps. He is certainly making a remarkable canvass, his speeches being sprightly and different in matter and form on every stump.

I had a long conversation with the Governor this afternoon. He is a very tall, fine-looking gentleman, with snow-white bair, very dignified and courteous in bearing, though it is said he unbends himself considerably on the stump. He said speaking did not wear upon him; THE CENTRAL BALLBOAD TRAINS STILL BUNNING | there were two kinds of "stumpers"-stump essayists, who speak their one prepared speech and step back, and "stumpers" who always have something to say suitable to the occasion, which they can say without preparation. Of this latter kind he said he Proceeding to talk about the canvass, he said that his election was assured, and the mejority would be anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000. He would make gains in every county in the State and among every class, farmer, merchant, manufacturer, and miner; his majority would be 4,000 in Hamilton be much larger than in 1873, the Republican vote

Asking him about the issues of the canvass, he There are no trains on the Colum- tion. The school question hurt the cause some when bia Railroad. A construction train has been sent it was first mooted, but time and discussion had The storm last week was the most severe ever ex- erat would vote for him. He would lose no vote

I asked him if he thought it probable that the store, states that the storm was equally as great there. Many cotton houses were prostrated, and of the National Convention, and, if so, if it would earry the country. He said undoubtedly that platform would be adopted, and unless there should be an unexpected revival of business it would succeed. The party in power was always held responsible for business depression; thus in 1840 Martin Van Buren had to suffer, and the Democratic party was defeated by the banks suspending, not specie payments, but their discounts, although Van Buren had nothing on earth to do with the prostration of business. I asked him if he should be elected, and the New-York Democrats should also succeed, what would be the effect on the National Convention. He said the nominee would be a Western man, and the platform the Ohio platform; there would be nobreak in the party, for all their differences would be harmonized before the holding of the Conventionthey always were-and New-York would have to and would agree to that disposition of the matter. Correspondent-Supposing you are successful in the country, is it proposed to pay the bonds in green-

> Gov. Allen-The bondholders are their own w enemies; they are continually forcing such issues as the payment in gold and insisting on the danger of repudiation so as to get a hold on Congress and have legislation shaped to serve their ends.

> Q. But do you think the bonds will be paid in greenbacks ? Gov. Allen-Of course much of our future action

will depend upon circumstances as we then find Q. Do you think the payment of those gold bonds

in greenbacks would be repudiation? Gov. Allen-Repudiation of an act of Congress, certainly.

Q. Would you call such a repudiation an act of

bad faith f Gov. Allen-There was no good faith in the passage by Congress of that act of 1869. Q. Well, if that act was not an act of good faith,

would it be bad faith to repeal it ? Gov. Allen-No. Q. Well, Governor, what is your idea about issu ing more greenbacks? Is there to be a limit to it? In other words, do you think greenbacks can be

used as the permanent currency and the measure of Gov. Allen-I know no better currency or measure of value than the dollar based upon the credit and

the property of this great nation.

Q. Then, do you agree with the Pennsylvania Democratic platform with reference to the nature and definition of the dollar ?

Gov. Allen-Yes, yes. I give this in conversational form, as nearly as I can recollect it (and I am sure it is the substance of the conversation), so that by any summary of this remarkable expression of Gov. Allen's views I may not seem to have done him injustice. I say remark able, because until the meeting of the Columbus Convention the Governor was generally believed to be a hard-money man. I asked him if he thought there was any possibility of President Grant's running again. He said there was a certainty of it. The Republicans of Ohio left him and his in this campaign, because they were through with him; "but I tell them," said the Governor, "that he is not through with them." With the negroes of the South and the carpet-baggers at his back, he could

get enough support from the bondholders and specu-

the Republican party, and he would do it.

THE HAND AWARD SWINDLE.

INDICTMENT OF THE BLACK ROCK HARBOR

GEORGE D. LORD CHARGED WITH BRIBERY AND CON-

BUFFALO, Sept. 21 .- The Grand Jury of Erie County found indictments on Monday against Geo. D. Lord and Wm. H. Bowman of Rochester and Thaddeus C. Davis and Lewis J. Bennett of this city and Alexander Barkley of Ballston, N. Y., for conspiracy in connection with the Hand award swindle, and bench warrants were immediately issued. Geo. D. Lord and W. H. Bowman were arrested in Rochester yesterday afternoon, where they were kept under guard until to-day, when they were brought to this city. The prisoners entered the court-room a little after 2 o'clock, while Judge Clinton was engaged in trying a murder case. After a brief statement by District-Attorney Lockwood, in which he informed Geo. D. Lord that he had been indicted by the Grand Jury for bribery, his cour el, W. F. Cogswell of Rochester, who accompa and him here, said they did not then wish to hear the indictment read, but he would enter a general plea of not guilty, and also a special plea in writing that proceedings in the case were barred by the statute of limitations. He admitted that the law of 1873 extended the time within which indictments could be found to five years, but he claimed that that was not retroactive, and even if it were, it would be unconstitutional. Judge Clinton said the counsel had the right to interpose such a plea. To this the District-Attorney replied that he should put in a demurrer to-morrow, and he asked that the Court grant him the time till then to determine what course to pursue. Geo. D. Lord was then admitted to bail, the amount being finally fixed at \$25,000, although \$50,000 was the amount first named by Judge Clinton. Thomas Leighton of Rochester, who also accompanied Lerd, became his bondsman, after having testified that he was worth more than the amount named, free of all incumbrances. It was stated by Mr. Cogswell that he was worth several hundred thousand dollars. The indictment in this case covers 5212 pages of legal cap. Geo. D. Lord was immediately arraigned on a second indictment, charging him jointly with others with conspiracy in Buffalo in November, 1874. To this he also entered a plea of not guilty, Thos, Leighton again going on his bail, which was fixed in this case at \$50,000. The indictment for conspiracy also contains indictments against Wm. H. Bowman, Thaddeus C. Davis, Lewis J. Bennett, and Alexander Barkley, all of whom, except Barkley, appeared in court during the afterneon and gave bail in sums of

Lewis J. Bennett is an old contractor on the canal, and is a member of the firm of Clark & Bennett, who were engaged in completing the improvement at Black Rock Harbor until they were stopped recently by a resolution of the Canal Board. William H. Gurney of this city was Bennett's counsel, and Daniel Pest of the firm of Dudley & Pest of New-York City, cattle dealers, and Andrew Spaulding, Bennett's father-in-law, became his bondsmen. John Hubbell, an old partner of Thaddeus C. Davis, appeared as that gentleman's counsel, and James N. Scatcherd, a lumber dealer of this city, who is said to be worth at least \$300,000, went on his bond. Charles C. Morse of Rochester, who accompanied the party from that city, became the bondsman for Bowman. Barkley did not arrive during the afternoon, but it was stated that he had been arrested, and would be en hand by to-merrow. He was one of the Canal Commissioners during 1872 and 1873. No definite time has yet been arranged for the hearing of the demurrer of the District-Attorney, or of the argument in relation to the special plea to be set up by Lord's counsel, but an understanding in regard to the matter, it is thought, will be ex-Canal Commissioner Barkley, charging them with by to-morrow. Lord and Bowman re- conspiracy: turned by the evening train to Rochester. The The first count of the indictments sets forth that on had against persons implicated in canal frauds here, it is clieved, will be brought within a few days. It is expected that an indictment will be brought against Ellis Webster, the person who recently admitted before the Governor's Commission that he had delivered coal at the residences of Canal Superintendent Kelly, the present incumbent, and his predecessor Welsh, for which the State had paid him, and also that he had paid a bonus or commission to them on the coal delivered to the State. He admits that charging the State with coal delivered at the private residences of the Superintendents and their clerks was irregular, but says he objected to the manner of rendering the bills, when the clerk with whom he always transacted his business insisted they had a right to the coal in their capacity as officers of the State. As they were his friends, he supposed they would protect him in any such transactions, and as officers of the State he assumed they knew what their rights were. There was never any agreement, he states, between himself and Kelly as to the amount of percentage. At the end of the year a settlement was made, after which he paid Kelly \$144 as a bonus or commission. This was equal to about 25 cents a bushel on the amount sold during the year. He further states that at the meeting of the Governor's Commission one of them demanded of Kelly the restoration to the State of this money, together with the price of the coal furnished him for which the State had paid. Kelly refused, and the Commissioner then made the demand of Webster, claiming of the latter all that the State had lost on account of his irregular transactions with Welsh, as well as the amount previously demanded of Kelly. As he was already in trouble, he preferred paying a small sum rather than become further involved in what was growing to be an extreme unpleasantness. Mr. Webster is an old citizen of Budalo, and was formerly engaged in the grocery business. During the past five or six years he has been dealing in coal. He was an Alderman for several years. Superintendent Kelly, to whom he says he delivered the coal, is an active Democratic politician, and is said to be wealthy. The following is an epitome of the indictment against George D. Lord for bribery:

the indictment against George D. Lord for bribery:

The document contains seven counts. The first, after the usual statutory beginning, charges that at the general election in November. 1870. George D. Lord, then of the City of Rochester, was chosen by the electors of the Hd Assembly District to the office of member of the Assembly, an office which he accepted and qualified for. The second clause of the count declares that on the 1st day of February, 1871, one John Hand owned a claim against the Stato for work and dredging, done under several contracts entered into by him for dredging Black Rock Harber, the Frie Basin, and the Ohio Basin; that the price to be paid for the said work was insufficient to pay the expenses incurred, and that John Hand claimed for compensation a certain large amount, to wit, the sum of \$65,415 14. The third clause charges that on the 1st day of February, 1871, it was understood and agreed between John Hand and Geo. D. Lord that, in order to obtain the payment of the same must be passed by the Legislature. The fourth clause states that it was understood and agreed between Hand and Lord that a certain bili entitled "An act for the relief of John Hand," must be introduced into the Legislature of the State, and into the Assembly. The clause concludes with the six-ment that the bill in question was such a matter as might be brought before the said Geo. D. Lord in his official capacity as Member of Assembly. The fifth clause states that Geo. D. Lord afterward, on the 2d of February, 1871, at the City of Raffalo, feloniously, willfully, and corruptly reactived from the said John Hand a thing of value and personal advantage to him, to wit, an agreement and assignment made by the said John Hand a thing of value and personal advantage to him, to wit, an agreement and assignment made by the said John Hand a thing of value and personal advantage to him, to wit, an agreement and assignment made by the said John Hand a thing of value and personal advantage to him, to wit, an agreement and assignme laters to nominate himself in spite of the masses of

HE HAND AWARD SWINDLE.

DICTMENT OF THE BLACK ROCK HARBOR CONSPIRATORS.

CONSPIRATORS.

CONSPIRATORS.

CONSPIRATORS.

CONSPIRACY—W. H. BOWMAN, L. J. BENNETT, T. C.

DAVIS, AND ALEX. BARKLEY, ALSO INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY—ALL EXCEPT BARKLEY IN COURT AT BUFFALO, AND ARE ADMITTED TO BAIL—OTHER INDICTMENTS EXPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—The Grand Jury of Eric county found indictments on Monday against Geo.

Lord and Wm. H. Bowman of Rochester and haddens C. Davis and Lewis J. Bennett of this fity and Alexander Barkley of Ballston, N. Y., for omspiracy in connection with the Hand award windle, and bench warrants were immediately is—

Ing a law: and that said Geo. D. Lord, a member of Assembly, might bave all moneys paid to said John Hand to same: and tant the assignment aforesand was feloniously, willfully, sund corrupting ment aforesand was feloniously, willfully, and corrupting to express understanding on his part, that his conficial action upon the said bill was to be in some degree influenced thereby. To wiit, that he, the said Geo. D. Lord, with the express understanding on his part, that his official action upon the said bill was to be in some degree influenced thereby. To wiit, that he, the said Geo. D. Lord, with the express understanding on his part, that his official action upon the said bill was to be in some degree influenced thereby. To wiit, that he, the said Geo. D. Lord, with the express and a vote for the passage of the put upon its passage therein.

The wording of the second count is the same: and tant the assignment of that he, the said Geo. D. Lord, with the express understanding on his part, that his official action upon the said bill was to be in some degree influenced thereby. To wiit, that he, the said Geo. D. Lord, with the express inderstanding on his part, that his official action upon the said by the canal doco. D. Lord, with the express understanding on his part, that his official action upon the said doc. D. Lord, with the express and vate footnets and vate

assignment by John hand to decige by a warded to said John Hand, on account of the work on the several contracts, and under the provisions of the act for the relief of John Hand, which was to be introduced into the Legislature; and that this gift was received by Lord of Lewis J. Bennett with the express understanding that his official action as member of Assembly was to be influenced thereby in the manner before stated.

The first four clauses of the third count are the same as those in the first and second. The fifth clause charges that Geo. D. Lord, Member of Assembly at the City of Buffalo on the 4th day of February, 1871, feloniously, willfully, and corruptly received and entertained a negotiation and proposition with one Lewis J. Bennett for a fift and thing of value and advantage to him, the said Geo. D. Lord, as a consideration and motive for his official vote a fift and thing of value and advantage to him, with the express understanding that his official action was to be influenced thereby. The sixth clause of this count charges that the bill, entitled the "Act for the relief of John Hand." was introducedinto the Legislature on the 20th day of February, 1871, and passed on the 19th day of April, 1871, and that the said George D. Lord, member of Assembly, then and there feloniously, willfully, and corruptly, gave his official influence and vote in favor of the said bill and its passage.

The first clause in the fourth count is the same as the first clause in the fourth count is the same as the first clause in the fourth count is the same as the first clause in the fourth count is the same as the first clause in the fourth count is the claused that the prices to be paid by the State to Hand were histolically and the prices of the manual thand an equitable and just claim against the State for the additional sum of \$65,415 14 on account of the third and the first clause alloges that, to obtain the allowance and payment of this account to the City of Euffalo, Feb. 5, 1871, between the first clause alloges th

spaken of.

The first four clauses in the seventh count are the same as they were in the fourth, fifth, and sixth counts. The fifth clause charges that George D. Lord, Metaber of Assembly, on the 9th day of February, 1871, at the City of Binfalo, received of and from Lewis J. Bennett his promise and understanding to make and turnsh George D. Lord a sift and thing of value, to-wit. The agreement and promise of John Hand to give and pay to one John Kiley two-thirds of the amount expected to be awarded as additional allowance, expected to be awarded as delitional allowance, expected to be available to the the third the promise of the action of the country of th additional allowance, expected to be awarded as ob-escit torth. This clause also charges that this promise diagreement of John Hand to pay to the said John ley two-thirds of the additional noney aforesaid was omiously, willfully, and corruptly received and ac-died by Geo. D. Lord, with the express understanding it his official a from was to be influenced thereby. The

THE INDICIMENT FOR CONSPIRACY.

The following is a synopsis of the indictment Bennett, Canal Appraiser Thaddens C. Davis, and

the City of Banalo, with force and arms, together with divers other evil-disposed persons, unlawfully, fraudulently, and decelifinity did combine, consider, confederate and agree together to cheat and defraud the people of the State of New-York out of the sum of \$36,855 by false, fraudulent, and criminal means. This they did by whickedly procuring a false and disnonest account and claim for an additional payment to said Joan Hand by the State on account of the deceling, them by the ing a false and dishobest account and chain for ha actional payment to said Join Hand by the State on account of the deedging done by him in Hiack Rock Rock Harbor; that they corruptly and whickelly caused the Chana Commissioners to meet and take testimony in relation to the said claim and the sufficiency of the prices for dredging as stated, and thus procured a decision of the Canal Commissioners that the contract price was insufficient to pay the actual cost of doing the work. The purors on their oath further present that on Nov. 27, 1874, the caid George D. Lord and others, in pursuance of the conspiracy, did wickedly and falsely procure a false and dishonest accent against the State in favor of the said John Hand, to be presented to the Canal Commissioners, by which they were induced to meet and take testimony on Nov. 27, 1874, to wit: The false and fraudulent testimony of said Lewis J. Bensett and other persons, and witnesses to the jurors aforesaid unknown, in relation to the said false accounts by while the Commissioners did unlawfully and corruptly allow said francialent claim for #36,855.

said unknown, in relation to the said false accounts by which the Commissioners did unlawfully and corruptly allow said frandulent cinin for \$30,855.

The different clauses of the second and third counts do not differ materially from those of the first count, except the latter part of the last count, which recites that Lord, Davis, Bennett, Bowman, and Barkley, together with other evil-disposed persons, consided together to cause Beanett to commit the crime of perjory in taking his oath before the Canal Commissioners, sitting in Buffalo Nov. 27, 1874, and swear, among other things, that the actual cost of dredging done by said if and in Black Rock Harbor, under his contract, was 25 cents per cubic yard; that 22 cents per cubic yard would afford only a fair and reasonable compensation for doing the work, when in truth the actual cost was not to exceed 144 cents per cubic yard, which would have been a reasonable compensation for the dredging, &c., and which was well-known to Bennett at the time.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 21 .- The Hon. Theodore S. Sayre, ex-Mayor of this city, was nominated by the Republicans to-day for Senator from the XiXth District. composed of Oncida County. The Prohibitionists' Con vention of this county nominated Prof. Charles Avery of Kirkland for State Senator, and also a complete county

AN ADDRESS BY BISHOP COXE AT LOCKPORT. LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 21 .- The annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York mot here to-day. Bishop Coxe and over 100 of the clergy and latty are present. An address was delivered by the Bishop.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WHY JUSTICE WAS SO LONG BAFFLED AT THE CAPITAL.

THE BLACK CORRUPTION IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

JUDGE FISHER'S SON COMMITTED TO JAIL FOR STEALING PUBLIC RECORDS-THE PAPERS RE-COVERED-YOUNG FISHER A PARTNER OF BUR-GLARS AND RUFFIANS, AND SHARER OF STOLEN GOODS-JUDGE FISHER'S DELIBERATE PROTEC-TION OF THE SAFE BURGLARS AND BOUNTY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- The suspicion that the District-Attorney's office in might possibly be responsible for the theft of court records, discovered last week, turns out to have been well founded. Late last evening Charles G. Fisher, son of the late District-Attorney, and himself late Assistant District-Attorney, was arrested at one of the variety theaters, on the com plaint of Mr. A. A. Birney, the new Assistant District-Attorney, as being the thief of the missing papers. This morning, he was arraigned, waived examina tion, and was committed in default of \$4,000 bail.

Forty-two of the missing papers have been recovered, and it is supposed that eight or ten more are still missing. The papers were mostly informations and appeal bonds, but among them were three indictments, one against a man accused of body snatching, and two against a man for receiving stolen goods. The loss of these papers would, of course, put a stop to judicial proceedings in all the cases affected, and the supposed object of their abstraction was to extort money from the persons interested.

Papers like these are always jealously guarded Only in rare cases did the proper officers ever take them from the room in which they are filed. During the recess of the Court it was noticed that Charles G. Fisher spent considerable time looking over the files, but he said that he was simply taking time by the forelock to prepare business. The clerks had no suspicion that he was attending to any other than his legitimate business. Since he went out of office, however, and the papers were missed, the abovementioned circumstance caused suspicion to be

Yesterday, in the police investigation, William J. Martin, a saloon-keeper, testified that on the 20th of August Charles G. Fisher told him tout he (Fisher) "had put up one of the best jobs ever put up in this town." He got a man to represent Mr. Edea of Georgetown, an old and particular friend of his father, and that the man was a fine-looking man, nicely dressed. They got Mr. Billy Evans's watch and chain and put them and a diamond pin on him, making him appear very nicely. Taking him before the Clerk of the Court, he was received as bail. Fisher said further that he and Billy Evans were roing to Baltimore on the Baltimore and Potemas Road, and Snyner, the burglar who was released and his wife were going over on the Baltimore and Ohio Road. When they reached Baltimore, there was \$3,000 worth of goods belonging to Mr. Perry. stolen from his store in this city, that were to be sold, and he said he did not think he would realize but about half the amount. Evans and he were to get that for releasing this man.

To such men as Harrington, this young Fisher, and Carrington, who has been accused of appropriating to his own use fees due to a poor negro boy, who had remained in jail 100 days as a witness, has been intrusted the important and responsible duty of representing the United States in all criminal and civil suits in this city. This corruption seems to have begun simultaneously with the demoralizing gress or not, who was friendly to the Ring, has been necessfully prosecuted for any crime in the District Courts, R. R. Butler of Tennessee, arranged for defrauding a widow in a pension case, was allowed to go free, although it is said that the District-Atagainst George D. Lord, Wm. H. Bowman, Lewis J. torney had in his possession, but withheld, per-Bennett, Canal Appraiser Thaddees C. Davis, and feetly convincing proof. Stokes of Tennessee, convicted of collecting bounty for a fictifious company of scouts, was prosecuted mildly and analty allowed to escape the penitentiary. In the trial of the safeburglary conspirators, withesses whos were known to the representatives of the Government could not be produced, and it is believed that they were kept away through influences proceeding from the District-Attorney's office. It is more than suspected that thieves, gamblers, keepers of disreputable houses, and other criminals, have been able to purchase immunity from prosecution by paying persons in the District-Attorney's office. Of late, this partnership with criminals has been so open that very little effort seems to have been made to conceal it; and Charles G, Fisher was heard to remark in a public place, soon after President Grant determined to remove his father, that "this removal was a --- outrage, for the old man never allowed any of the boys to be hurt in the courts." hoped that Gov. Wells, the new District-Attorney. will not only thoroughly reform the office, but that he will follow with sharp prosecutions those who have for several years past made justice in the District Courts a mockery.

GEN. BUET LIKE ALL THE REST.

A TENACIGUS EFFORT TO KEEP THE POST-OTFICE-HIS REMOVAL SURE TO COST THE PARTY 5,000 VOTES-GEN. JEWELL DETERMINED UPON HIS REMOVAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUSE.]

Washington, Sept. 21 .- The gos ip about the Postmastership of Boston excites more comment here than almost any other topic, especially in official circles. Gen. Burt, the incumbent, has been unaccept able to the Department for a long time, for several reasons. He has not filed his bond for \$250,000 as required by law, although nearly six months have clapsed since his last appointment. It is asserted that he has neglected his business, and has been careless, inattentive, and insubordinate, and has assamed positions and rights which neither the law nor the Department recognizes. It is also asserted is incompetent; and finally that he has become unpopular among the people of Boston. Postmaster-General Jewell decided to make a change. He desired to appoint Edward S. Tobey as postmaster, but it is understood that Mr. Tobey said that he would take the office if Gen. Burt resigned, but would not be used to displace Mr. Burt, who is a personal friend. A correspondence between Gen. Burt and Mr. Jewell followed, which is said to be entertaining and pungent. Mr. Jewell strongly intimated that Gen. Burt's resignation would be promptly accepted if tendered. Within a few days the facts have been laid before the President, with the request that Gen. Burt be superseded. In the mean time Gen. Burt has come to Washington. He says he does not care for the office, but that his retirement would lose the party 5,000 votes in Massachusetts, and that the public good demands that he remain at his post, He also says his bond is on the way. In the mean time, the President being from home, it is hard to tell whether Gen. Burt is out of office or not.

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1875. The President has made the following appointments; C. P. Kimball of New-York, to be Commis oner Substitute to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia; William F. Green, Collector of Internal Rev enue for the VIth District of Tennessee; Amos L. Frost, Collector of Internal Revenue for the consolidated district known as the IVth District of California: William Caffrey of Nebraska, Receiver of Public Moneys in the Wyoming Land District; Frederick W. Bor Wyoming Land District; Frederick W. Bonner, Post-master at Sherman, Texas; Thomas Maxwell, Postmaster at Saugerties, N. Y. He has also signed the com-mission of Alexander White of Alabama to be Chief-Justice of Utah Territory.